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torical Society. Both the photostat copy and the Lindsay translation are in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Each narrative is prefaced by an introductory note containing a short sketch of the explorer with a bare outline of his discoveries and explorations, and bibliographical information about the original manuscript and extant published versions and translations of the extract reproduced. Many obscure points in the lives and activities of the subjects of these sketches have yet to be cleared up; and it is a matter of regret that the editor's introductions do not contain references to the sources on which her own conclusions are based, or more extended analyses of the views held by other scholars. The review of Nicolet's journey of 1634, for example, makes no note of the possibility that the explorer may have come up the St. Mary's River as far as the falls; likewise if it can be stated with assurance that Groseilliers arrived in New France in 1637, when in the opinion of several scholars of note he came in 1641 or perhaps a year or two later, the source for such assurance should be indicated. Some of the narratives are annotated very fully; others, especially the Radisson manuscript which presents many perplexing problems, are accompanied by little in the way of comment or elucidation. Information such as that supplied in the note on the battle of Seneff (p. 329 n. 3), or on Louis Joliet (p. 191 n. 1), or on Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (p. 227 n. 3) is so easily accessible that one is inclined to question the advisability of assigning to it space which might well have been employed to better advantage.

Students of Minnesota history will be somewhat at a loss to understand why some extracts at least of Hennepin's narrative could not have been included in the volume; and it would seem that space ought to have been found for Perrot's proclamation at Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin in 1689, if only to mark the establishment of the first French posts on the upper Mississippi.

FRANC M. POTTER

The Story of Minnesota. By GRACE EMERY and RHODA J. EMERY. (St. Paul, 1916. 174 p.)

The increasing attention that is being paid to the study of Minnesota history in the public schools of the state has resulted in the publication of several histories adapted for use as texts. Two of these, Parsons' *The Story of Minnesota* and Pollock's

Our Minnesota, were reviewed in the May number of the BULLETIN. The authors of the present volume have been engaged as teachers in the schools of St. Paul for a number of years and have been actively identified with those who are interested in the history of the state.

The opening chapter of the book presents in compact form the most important data relating to the geography of Minnesota. This is followed by a chapter devoted to an account of the two principal Indian tribes that inhabited the region when it was visited first by white men, the Sioux and the Chippewa. The essential facts of the period of exploration and early settlement are treated fully in the three succeeding chapters. The history of Minnesota during the territorial period, including a fairly adequate account of the progress of settlement and of the development of transportation facilities, forms the subject matter of chapter 6. Chapters 7-9 treat of the organization of the state government, the part which Minnesota played in the Civil War, and the Sioux outbreak of 1862. The remainder of the book (chapters 10-19) is concerned with "State Development," and includes accounts of the growth of the agricultural, stock-raising, milling, lumbering, mining, and quarrying industries, a discussion of the state's educational facilities and of its penal, correctional, and charitable institutions, and a review of recent important legislation.

The book is written in a simple and direct style, but is somewhat lacking in those vivid and picturesque qualities which serve to arouse the interest of the younger student. The reader misses in its pages the spirit of romance and adventure of the early period, and he does not come to have an intimate acquaintance with the life of the pioneers or an adequate understanding of the diverse foreign elements which have made their influence felt throughout the history of the state.

The material in the various chapters is well organized and its arrangement is indicated by black-letter side-headings. The development of the narrative is continually interrupted, however, by the interpolation in the body of the text of explanatory, illustrative, or biographical notes, forming separate paragraphs in type of the same size as that of the text, and set off from the material preceding and following by dashes. Notes of this character should either be placed at the foot of the page in smaller

type or be grouped at the end of each chapter or at the close of the book. An undue amount of space has been devoted to detailed accounts of the journeys of Hennepin, Pike, and Long. The practice of introducing into a school text extended extracts from original narratives of exploration is open to criticism.

The value of the book is appreciably impaired by numerous errors. A few instances will serve to illustrate the lack of care which has been exercised in the gathering of material. The Dakotas are not "descendants of the Iroquois," but are members of the Siouan family, a linguistic group distinct from the Iroquois family (p. 9). The best authorities now place Duluth's post not "on the left bank of the Pigeon River" in Minnesota, but on the Kaministiquia River in Canada, near the site of the present Fort William (p. 20). It is incorrect to say that Jonathan Carver "was sent out by England into her new, far western possessions" (p. 28). Carver was born in the province of Connecticut, and his journey of exploration into the Minnesota region was not made under the direction of government officials. The errors which occur in the account of Pike's expedition are more inexcusable in view of the fact that his own narrative has been used as a source. Pike received his orders not from President Jefferson but from General Wilkinson, although it is more than probable that the president had some knowledge of the project (p. 32). The statement on page 35 that Pike on the day following his arrival at St. Peter's (the Minnesota) returned to Kaposia where he met in council three great chiefs with whom he negotiated for a grant of land does not agree with Pike's own account. The council was held on the island at the mouth of the St. Peter's on the second day after his arrival. That the grant of 100,000 acres included "the St. Anthony Falls and the St. Croix River" (p. 36) is a very indefinite way of indicating its extent. The treaty signed, Pike resumed his journey up the Mississippi, embarking at the island, not at Kaposia, as stated on page 37. The American Fur Company was organized under a charter granted by the legislature of New York in 1808, instead of being incorporated under the authority of Congress in 1809; Astor's general manager for many years was Ramsay Crooks, instead of William Crooks; and it was in 1843 rather than 1847 that the business of the American Fur Company in Minnesota was taken over by Pierre Chouteau Jr. and Company of St. Louis (p. 40). Big Stone Lake

is twice referred to as the source of the Minnesota River although the actual source is some twenty-five miles beyond the head of the lake (pp. 45, 47). The expedition sent out in pursuit of Inkpaduta's band in 1857 under the leadership of Little Crow did not bring back the "two women captives"; they had been rescued through the efforts of friendly Indians several weeks before the dispatch of the expedition (p. 105). It is to be regretted that the authors have followed Long in translating the word "Minnesota" as "turbid water" (p. 5). Many scholars prefer the meaning "clouded water," given by the well-known authority on the language of the Dakotas, Stephen R. Riggs, in his *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*. He translates "sota" as "clear, but not perfectly so; slightly clouded, but not turbid; sky-colored."

There are many evidences that the work of proofreading has been carelessly done. Most of the errors occur in the spelling of proper names. Among the more serious may be noted: "1560" for "1660" (p. 19); "Greyloseson" (p. 20), "Greyloson" (p. 143) for "Greysolon"; "Anguelle" for "Auguelle" (p. 25); "De Sota" for "De Soto" (p. 21); "relinquished" (p. 31); "order" for "ordered" (p. 32); "Shield" for "Shields" (p. 90); "Sandborn" for "Sanborn" (p. 95); "Ft. Sumpter" for "Ft. Sumter" (p. 96); "Niell" for "Neill" (p. 97); "Le Luc" for "Le Duc" (p. 119); and "E. W. Barkus" for "E. W. Backus" (p. 138).

The authors acknowledge in the preface their indebtedness "to the valuable collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, including histories of Minnesota by Folwell, Flandreau, Niell, Folsom, Castle, Upham, Holcombe and Winchell." They do not, however, in the body of the book give specific references to the authorities consulted, except in a few instances where long extracts are quoted. The index is really an analytical table of contents and should have been placed at the beginning rather than at the end of the book. Inasmuch as the page numbers have been omitted it possesses little value. The book contains one outline map of Minnesota, on which a number of the more important cities and a few places of historical interest are indicated. County names and boundaries ought also to have been included. A moderate number of carefully selected illustrations would have added to the attractiveness of the work.

F. M. P.